

THE
**NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
 MAGAZINE**

CONTENTS

	PAGE
MAP OF NORTHEASTERN CHINA	Supplement
THE COLORADO DESERT	DAVID P. BARROWS 307
With Illustrations	
THE CHINCHI PARADOK	HARVEY MATTLAND WATTS 322
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT IN BORNEO	JAMES M. HUBBARD 336
THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL	
.....	ARTHUR P. DAVIS 353
Mrs EINHORN'S - THE YANGTZE VALLEY AND BEYOND	
.....	ELIZA RUHMAN SCIDMORE 366
FOREST RESERVES OF THE UNITED STATES	369
THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA	372
GEODEGRAPHIC NOTES	374

WASHINGTON

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

For Sale at Booksellers:

At Union Square, New York; 140 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington;
215 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; 109, St. Ann's Street, Dublin, Ireland.

Price 25 Cents

\$2.50 a Year

THE

National Geographic Magazine

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Editor, JOHN BYRD,

Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Associate Editors

GENERAL A. W. BREWSTER,

Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army

W. J. BRIGGS,

Ethnologist in Charge, Bureau of American Ethnology

HENRY CLAPP,

Chief Geographer, U. S. Geological Survey

C. PLATE MCKEEAN,

Chief of the Hydrological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture

DAVID J. BELL,

Assistant Secretary of State

ELIAS HUTCHINS BROWNE,

Author of "Java, the Garden of the East," etc.

MARCUS JAHNKE,

U. S. Geodetic Survey

WILLIS J. LEONARD,

Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture

H. R. PARKER,

Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

O. P. ARRITT,

Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department

CHARLES H. ATKINS,

Governor of Florida

CARL LORIN BLOOMFIELD,

Principal of Taft School, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Editor: GILBERT H. GROSVENOR, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL MAPS

PUBLISHED BY THE

National Geographic Magazine

Map of Alaska (28 x 24 inches). Vol. IX, No. 4.

Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection (48 x 47 inches). Vol. VII, No. 3.

Map of South Africa (46 x 33 inches). Vol. X, No. 12.

Map of the Chinese Kiangsu, Jayan, and the Russian-Manchurian Railway (21 x 74 inches). Vol. XI, No. 8.

Twelve Maps on the Alaskan Boundary Dispute. Vol. X, No. 11.

Map of Cuba (18 x 74 inches). Vol. IX, No. 5.

Twenty-five Full-page Charts, showing stone tracks and methods of weather forecasting. Vol. VIII, No. 3.

Map of Northeastern China (36 x 24 inches). Vol. XI, No. 9.

By Mail for 25 Cents Each

CORCORAN BUILDING : : : WASHINGTON, D. C.

Entered at the Post-office in Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

Vol. XI

SEPTEMBER, 1900

No. 1

THE COLORADO DESERT

By DAVID P. BARROWS

The Colorado River, its cañon valley, and flood-plain constitute a series of physiographic conformations of impressive variety. The upper part of its course has been molded across the great elevated plain of western America, through which it has cut its channel downward with so great rapidity that its valley walls, almost unaffected by weathering, rise sheer upward in the gigantic system of gorges known as the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. From the point where it enters California it is no longer a downward eroding stream, but sweeps generally across the sterile plain of the desert, a dark, sediment-laden current, swinging back and forth across its widening valley. As it nears the Gulf of California and the rapidity of its stream lessens, the enormous loads of fine rock material, cut from the valleys through which it has torn its way, are deposited in a great flood-plain or delta, across which the stream pours south into the gulf.

As above this delta the low banks are unwatered, except at the very margins of the river, the sterility of the surrounding country is unaffected by its immense volume of water.

From whatever direction you approach the river within California or Arizona, the trail lies across sandy hill and thirsty plain, where are the dark marks of old volcanic activity, grotesque rock forms, shaped by wind erosion, and occasional stunted clumps of desert plants, with extremely modified foliage; but nowhere is there suggestion that you are upon the banks of the mightiest river of western America, until suddenly the ground drops slightly, and in an instant there come the dark green coloring of mesquite growth, the bright foliage of cottonwood and willow, the dazzling gleam of wide waters, flowing swiftly, and you are beside the long, shining river of Loper de Cardenas and Alarcón.

The discovery of the Colorado is one of the romances in the history of the discovery of this continent. In August, 1540, only 48 years after the first voyage of Columbus, the three small ships of Captain Hernando de Alarcón, sent up the Gulf of California to cooperate with the land expedition of Coronado, arrived at the shallow, treacherous head of the great estuary, and, in the language of the chronicle, "it pleased God that after this sort they should come to the very bottom of the bay, where they found a mighty river, which ran with so great a fury of a stream that they could hardly sail against it. So they entered into two boats, which men towed along with ropes from the shore." Up this river, which he named the "Buena Goya," cultivating friendly relations with its numerous Indian peoples, Alarcón went as far, it is believed, as the junction of Williams Fork, 85 leagues, according to the Relation, "to where the river forms a straight channel between high mountains."

In the same months that Alarcón was dragging his boats up the turbulent current, Coronado, now at the Pueblo of Zuni, heard of the Moki Pueblos of Tusayan. Pedro de Tobar, with 20 men and a priest, made the expedition from Zuni into that desolate corner of Arizona, where high on their mesas are still standing, as they stood then, the cliff villages of Hualapai and its surroundings. From these Indians Tobar heard of a great river flowing across the western desert, and returning with this information to Coronado, the chief dispatched Garcia Lopez de Cardenas to search for it. His little band, returning to the Moki villages, struck boldly out across the desolate plain of the "Painted Desert," and after days of travel stood on the brink of that chasm of chaos, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. They gazed northward across the apparently boundless buttes and gorges of the wonderful system, but were unable to reach the great river that looked like a slender rivulet far beneath them. "The banks were so high," says the Relation, "that they seemed to be raised three or four leagues into the air. The country is covered with little, stunted fir-trees, is exposed to the north, and is so cold that, although it was summer, we could hardly bear it."

Thus from sea and by land in the same year did the men of Spain discover the noble river of the Colorado at its most stupendous approach. Almost at the same time a third little band, under Melchor Diaz, starting from the settlement of San Hieronymo, on the Rio Sonora, traversed Arizona from east to west and reached the banks of the Colorado which Alarcón had recently trodden. "In the



MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES

course of less than six months," says Bandelier, "the Spanish reconnoitering corps had thus three times touched the largest river of western America, had explored its shores with tolerable accuracy for a considerable length of its course, and had also traveled in two directions through parts of Arizona which have only in very recent time again attracted attention."

The arid region of North America covers a large area. Throughout there is presented that strange uniformity of physical features and life-forms that characterizes deserts the world over. The southern portion of the Colorado Desert possesses, however, several striking features of its own. Its area is commonly understood to comprise the great depressed valley lying half in southern California and half in Lower California, inclosed on the west by the southward extensions of the San Jacinto Mountains, on the north by the desert range of the San Bernardino and Chocolate Mountains in California, and on the south by the course of the Colorado River from Arizona to the gulf.

In very recent geological times this region was an arm of the sea and the Colorado River reached the Pacific Ocean at Yuma. The geological changes that won this valley from the gulf seem to have been two: the upbuilding of an enormous delta from the deposits of the Colorado, and the crustal elevation of the earth beneath the central region covered by this delta to a height sufficient to divide the depression and to retire the gulf to its present shores far south of the line, while it left the upper part still below the level of the sea.* These movements turned the Colorado River into the region still depressed and transformed it into a splendid fresh-water lake. The evidence of the extent of this body of fresh water is most interesting. Its old floor remains, a deep accumulation of fine, loamy soil, rich as the delta of Egypt, which in places is whitened by myriads of fresh-water shells, several small volcanoes, and a single lava-tube, thicknesses of inches and yards still to be found alive in the Colorado itself. For miles along the mountain bases at the northern end, where the still waters of the lake once reached, there runs a broad, white band of calcareous deposit from the gray mud-skin that one time inhabited its shores. Gradually, however, the river which fed this lake by its constant deposits built up an elevated floodplain about its mouth that diverted its waters more and more away from the lake until the main channel, impounded in levees of its own making, carried the current

* At least, the lower part of the desert, so great an area has been covered, with traces of ancient shores.

southward once more to the sea. The lake, fed irregularly and poorly, gradually subsided as the silted banks of the Colorado became more secure, until it is represented today only by the Salton marshes and other lagunas and the minute overflow streams by which these are supplied.

All this took place in very recent time. The Coahuila Indians, who today inhabit the upper end of the valley, have a distinct and credible tradition of the drying-up of this lake and of the occasioned sudden return of its waters; and the Piogueños, who lived at a time when the supply of water along the central portion of the valley was probably much greater than as present, raised on the naturally irrigated soil abundant crops of maize, melons, and beans. But slowly the valley was abandoned to aridity. Almost unvisited by rainfall except about the edge of the mountains, the bed of the river lost its crudely dry. Low and inclosed between heat reflecting ranges that shut off the breezes of the ocean, it gained a temperature which is one of the highest on the globe. The wind storms that rage up the valley from the southwest have struck great dunes of sand over certain portions, and much of the country never reached by the slopes of the lake is as blank, stony, and repulsive as eruptive rock formations in the desert can be. Apparently about the middle of the last half of the century the overflow from the Colorado was largely checked and not restored to any extent until the year 1849. The Indians, who had lived in plenty along the central valley, were driven by the drought forever from their homes.

In November, 1847, the advance column of American troops under Kearny, moving across from Fort Leavenworth for the conquest of California, crossed the desert from Yuma to San Diego. The troops suffered severely from thirst, finding no water, except a scant supply at Alamo Mochito, the first station after leaving the Colorado. In the middle of the plain they found a salt pool, approached through a thick, swampy quagmire, but the water was unfit for man or beast. This lake indicates at least a slight overflow at that time, and Major Kearny reported that captured Spaniards who guided them told of a stream of running water some miles south of Alamo. This stream the Americans were unable to find (no overflow taking place so late in the fall), and their experience led them to announce the desert as almost wholly without water supply.*

But in 1849 came the rush of emigrant parties from the southern

* See the report of Major Knobell, "Notes of a Military Reconnaissance," in the *Washington*, March, 1850-1851.

states through Texas and New Mexico along the Rio Grande trail into southern California, and these parties, pushing from the Colorado across the awful desert that separated them from the fertile lands of the coast, when midway on their course unexpectedly found themselves on the banks of a strong, turbulent stream, which was not flowing toward the sea, but sweeping strangely northward into the interior. It was the sudden and dramatic resumption of the old Colorado inundations. They called it the "New River." Lieutenant Wilkinson, writing soon afterward in the Pacific Railroad Report, says of this phenomenon of 1848:

"In that year the Colorado River was very high, and broken over a part of its banks between the mouth of the Tida and the head of the gulf. The waters flowed inland, running back and through the desert toward the center of the ancient lake. . . . The appearance of the stream was a subject of general surprise and wonder, and was an unexpected relief to the many emigrant parties crossing the desert that year. It is the general belief that this overflow was the first recent instance of the kind, but it had evidently often taken place before, and there are many reasons for believing that it once flowed in a larger and stronger stream than it has since its existence became known."

Since 1848 the overflow of the Colorado River has been frequent, and since 1868 uninterrupted every summer. By most dwellers in southern California this overflow is well understood, but very few are aware of the circuitous and remarkable route by which the water of the Colorado, through New River, reaches Salton Sea. High water in the Colorado comes in the months of May and June, and the break in the upland banks of the river occurs 10 or 12 miles below the Mexican boundary line, near Algodones, an old Yuma Indian village, where now is a Mexican hamlet and a station for several customs officers. From near the point where the break occurs a comparatively small current, the East or Alamo River, cuts its channel westward for about 30 miles, and then turns northwesterly into the United States, and on its way to the Salton Sea fills a large depression known as Mesquite Lake. The greater part of the overflow, however, takes another direction, and sweeps southwesterly almost directly across the lower part of the desert until it meets the slope of the Coccopah Mountains. Here it creates a long, shallow body of water, called Volcano Lake.

This point is the divide, where the desert slopes northward into the United States and southward to the gulf, and from this lake the

A Pacific Railroad Report, vol. I., "Geographical Report," by Wm. F. Brown, Washington, 1853.

waters break away in both directions. The main current flows southward, and is called Hardy's Colorado, or the Hardy River. But when the overflow is at its height and the region about the lake has become a vast area of inundation, a splendid stream bursts away down the northern slope backward into the interior. This is the New River. Its main channel is accompanied by many sloughs, and wide areas for miles on each side of the current are submerged. Shortly after crossing the boundary line, the New River flows through a de-



CALIFORNIA DESERT. A view taken on the plain between the mountains of California from a photograph by the author.

pression about half a mile long and 20 feet deep known as Cameron Lake, and from here along its winding course northward are many lagoons and water-holes, for the most part pools of a few acres of extent, lying off the main channel and connected with the New River by short sloughs. They are surrounded by a growth of mesquite, and water in all of them lasts for many months after the New River overflow has ceased. Cameron Lake is one of the largest and deepest, and its waters have usually "held over" from one overflow to the next, the small, dirty, and reeking pool into which it subsides late in

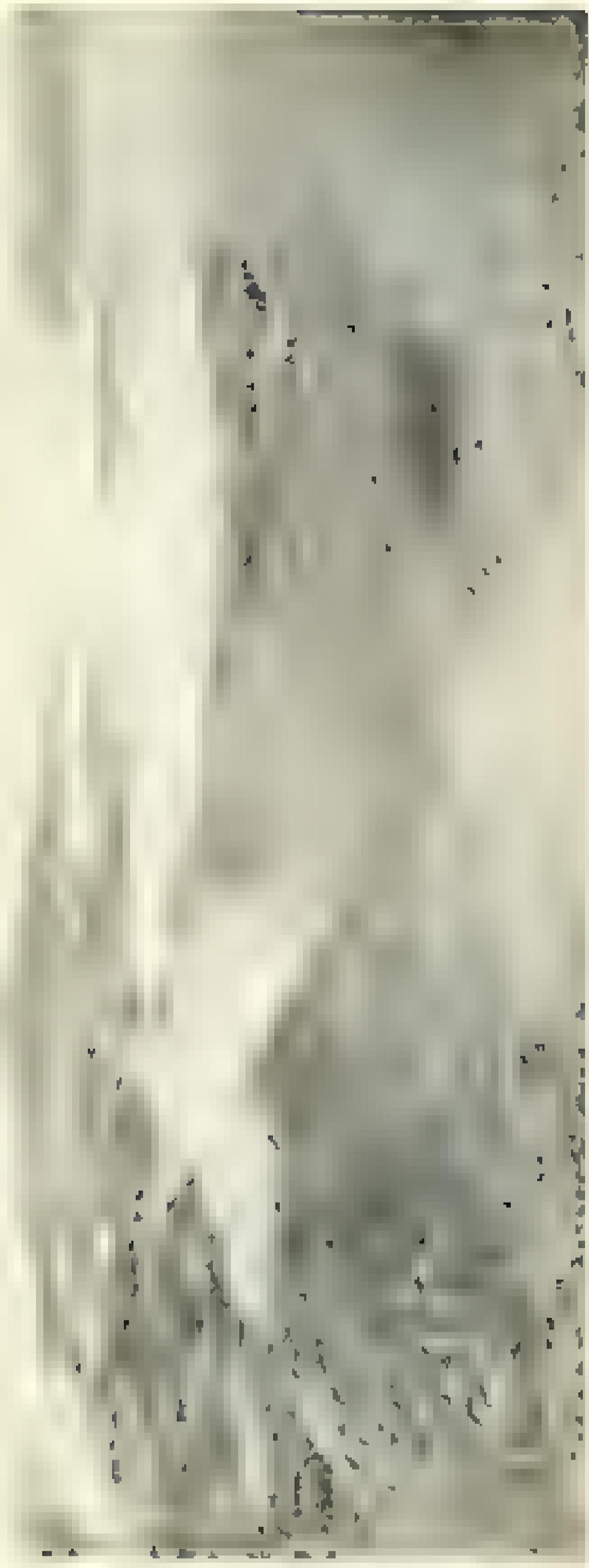
the spring being the main resource of desert travelers. The river, however, passes directly through the lake, and the loads of sediment which it deposits at every checketing of its course are gradually filling up Cameron Lake and making it less reliable.

But even after the great summer inundation of the desert has subsided and Volcana Lake has become exhausted, the Hardy continues to be fed from the break in the Colorado through the Rio Padrones, and throughout the year its channel contains water. In summer and until late in the fall its current is from 100 to 200 yards wide and 20 to 25 feet deep, with a flow of at least two miles an hour in the center of the stream. Below the Sierra Madre it turns eastward, and joins the main channel of the Colorado again just above the gulf. At times of very high water a curious result occurs. Westward of the Coquah Mountains lies a great depressed plain, lower than the Coquah Valley, lower than the sea, the desert of the Laguna Maquata or Salada. Like the Colorado it was likely an arm of the ocean. At the southern end of the Coquah Mountains the Hardy sometimes overflows and sends a current around the foot of the range and northward into this low region, creating the Laguna Maquata. This desert of the Laguna Maquata is a despotically arid and forsaken country, almost without water, except during these occasional backets of the Hardy.

The main lines of travel—the old San Diego road through Jacumba Pass and the Warner's Ranch stage road by way of San Felipe and Carrizo Creek—meet on their way to Yuma at Laguna Station, pass by Indian Wells and Cameron Lake, and a few miles further on turn southward into Mexico and follow the Alamo wash to the Colorado River and Yuma. Scores of traveling teams continue to cross the desert each year along these old emigrant and government roads. The lower portion of the Colorado Desert, however, which lies in the Mexican Territory of Lower California and which extends from the boundary line to the gulf, is far less known and is, in fact, visited by few Americans or Mexicans. It is known as the Hardy River country or the Coquah country, from the Indians whose ranches lie along the Hardy Valley and the lower Colorado.

We visited this interesting country in August, 1879. The overflow had been of unusual amount and of more than ordinary duration. New River was still a swift, rocky stream that defied crossing with wagons. All night in order to avoid the heat of the day, we had been pushing our mule teams across the sandy plains and rough mesas that make up those portions of the desert between the Sierra and the rich, low, variable deposits of the central depression.





Water in I started water-holes, was passing at the right. To the side of me I had a flat area in which a number of larger, irregular blocks of the rock had been scattered out of the crevices. It indicated its antecedent weathering and fracturing. The long, slightly worn piece of driftwood lay across the middle of the hole.

On the right clear and bright from though rather hazy in the lower part.

To the left to the eye the sterile and uninteresting character of this part of the Colorado Desert. Too high for the irrigating waters. I have passed through land such as took a long and desolate view and one does not see always a vision of the other lands as it is at present.

By an impulse I turned to go to the way he had down into the trail which led along the ridge, but did not get far. The desirability of the valley was now noted in particular. There was a wide gap of shallow waterings that looked like a oasis, but above of them the dry ground, evidently the Colorado desert and the red, brownish slopes of the desert land between them. There were also a

a sand hill of rather rounded form which rose up to a height of about a dozen feet in the center of the valley. Large flows of water had washed in the valley a great deal of debris. Large blocks of water-worn stones in the shallower parts of the valley had found their way into the stream. The New River had overflowed its banks on the north, the water rising high enough to break up each of the trees and later log them out, and wash along the ground 20 feet wide, so sweeping as well as piling up and irrigating the valley 5 times. On a high bank of the valley were found some broken logs of wood. I have traversed many by this as in the others before us.

From the valley I ascended the trail, the southward sloping in the direction of the Little Colorado River. The Colorado Mountains in the valley for twelve miles from the trail to the sea in the west. The most southern peaks of the range are east of the desert of Arizona. A high range and very broad. But its long range does not approximate of slope. The high mountains are not so high as the base of the desert, the general profile is too small. They are not so high as the base of the desert. They are of rounded growth of the mountain. The rough desert floor forms great areas of low land. Many remaining here and there patches of the "okat" or "Four corner" soil, which is a mass of loam, which like the red sand of the desert has covered everything with it. The crevices of the desert floor are filled with the mud. The mud is all derived from the desert soil. It will need to pass over the ground to become a good region, probably the northern desert floor.

As the way led southward along Mountain, the lower peak of the Colorado, disappeared from view, I left the trail, passed over the mesa, and, called by Americans "Black Butte," such active eruptions of lava had built it, this perfect cone having been put up in a very violent outburst at a recent period.

The other flags of adobe stand at wider distances. They are found at two places on the Colorado Desert—in the Colorado Valley, a foot apart from Sheep Rock, and farther, just west of San Geronimo. The first consists of two Sierra Nevada flags of extensive distribution. North of the mountain and half a mile from its base, on May 1, 1888, the largest 10-year clump and 70 feet high, a specimen

of the rock of the mountains is perfectly barreled out. It is one of the few cases known to be formed by the process of a gap in the mountain. The Sierra itself is seven to fifteen feet high, broken with the depressions of the long low thin ground its base having a depression of seven or eight angles. The rock is more or less broken, with no

face rock of the others to be broken by weathering, but the edge of the crater is cut off by a flat. The floor of the depression is composed of red sand and covered with a thin clay, easily broken by a gumball. Water always has stood at such a depth as to fill the crater. It is 250 times across the perfect circular bottom. At the center of the floor a small basin has been scooped out, by human labor to receive the first drops of rain water.

This mud volcano has lost all local power now, but if the Colorado River, and carrying the overburden, were to inundate the low water of the New or of Hardy Rivers and the salt-springs, "which few of us have ever heard near the quiet waters of Lake Meade," As the author of my History of Nevada says was done during the winter of 1870-71, he reported never to get above the surface, it will remain burning that could be used at the end of 1000 years. Along the shores

of sun like spurted jets of boiling steam, and little streams of hot water issued from the fissures. They were about one-half mile apart. At the edge of the water were four or five small craters, each over six inches in diameter filled with hot water, in which was a constant bubbling and evaporation of gas. The bank was covered with black purplish scoriae, and a carbonaceous grass grew at the edge of the water. The ground around was everywhere hot and the tiny insects writhing. The bottom of the shore of the lake after the overflow had ceased was dry most of the year, especially during the greater part of the year. A small pool is left, however, where water remains a deep wine color, in the first grass. It is called the Laguna Prieta, or Black Lake. At

about twenty feet across, had left it full of a beautiful deposit of sand upon its edge, glistening white and apparently pure.

The real center of interest is the latter part of a circumference of the crater, where there is a small amphitheater on the west, and low banks of soft orange rock lie between it and the lake. The west bank is about two feet high, sloping with a slight incline, so no more than two feet of ground is submerged water. I counted about 210 fish there. Many were spiny eels, about 15 inches. About 15 were very large, up to 18 inches long. On the sand there was the skin of a cichlid, the only fish seen, and a much of a Thompson's trout. Except for the perch all the fish were very small.

It was at this lake that the first on Indian's home front pursued his plan of getting horses. The first on Indian's home front pursued his plan of getting horses with the sole intent of a Rob Roy for him. He had the mare and a sorrel gelding warm water on one edge and the saddle made both of wood and a leather belt that went from the tail to the head. It stood on sand, the tail not stoved or lay flat. Near by were several great juncos, black, white, and according to the taste,

For at least five years and we know not how much longer before getting, and the treat that lies before them and even from the well

water, and for many months. The red bottoms are all gone,
and there is no sign of life in the bottom of water from the Columbia. Even
I am to this location, though I have been lost in places. I never did see
any living water here, but I used to wade up through the sand bars
all day long. It is common throughout, the banks of sand. I
had the opportunity of getting a good number of fish under the
ice, and also in the great
gull point to the right and the mouth of the river.



Throughout the country the natural vegetation consists of tall grasses, willows, birches, & various shrubs, scattered (though not) about the lakes.

and after it but slowly retires and leaves a crop of salt grass, the salt brought on and loses its salinity in time at intervals of a few feet and the house rises on a salt mound. The moisture and excessive heat continue to produce a thin layer of growth, this is not sustainable. It is the inevitable beginning of agriculture, and one may hardly be surprised to witness houses in the village of the Naga and Tamangas. Two hundred and forty years ago, when I was there, as they do to day.

The great annual wave of the monsoon now obliged to stop at last, still by Arrangement for all. Thousands of head of stock proceeded north to the mountain passes. Below the line of Indra, the Casuarina Valley, I saw a small flock here of 1,000, the property of Sir Chingwall Kapoor who had sent them down to pass the winter on his several estates.

The care of cattle on the desert gives them the most difficult tasks in the land home as extending beyond the limits of the following narrative. The camel is not an easy beast to ride in the deserts of the Gobi or its tributaries where the roads are sandy, loose sand and water. After rain is but a late winter and spring before the vegetation begins, usually it is not until summer sets in over all the country, for starting with a great load of hay the previous month, then comes the effects of a heavy rain of 50,000 to 100,000 of desert clay becomes a thick and impenetrable film of the earth. The camel is scarcely able to stand upon, and the rider is compelled to himself out of the sand to walk. He sets out on his way through efforts to keep a hold on his water. One can see him, however, that he has already struck "hitting down" (that is to say) when he is unable to rise again a clay of his destination country. From one night to the next he must be

set off, taking under bread and jerked beef packed in the cover of a saddlebag of raw skin as protection against the

the restless jolts of travel.

THE CHINESE PARADE

By HANSY MATTLAND WATTS

We had been at Pekin only two days when the first shock of surprise at the world outside yelped us as to what had happened and was led to the Manchus to cover their two secret tracks of the Great Thirteen. In the Intermission, and found ourselves very much in possession of the reason why so many had been killed without any fighting, and that such a quiet breakdown of authority. How we got traced it out, action of both Chinese and Manchus, and the parallel sequence of Japanese-like "To the Chinese and to the world" took us in most painful but long fifteen weeks, though it was made a bit easier, if not better, every day, by the strange meeting of Chinese and Manchus that day with, later, a year world.

Like a snowdrift that has no addition of snowdrifts by, Every practitioner who has lost it, or given up, every way among them has given up the physical aspect of Showman, every exhibition of which has sprung up in the world, + succeeded by the highest prices of the rarer articles, especially among the foreigners. Not to be outdone, the Government and the Landholders paid over the sum of one million dollars to the foreign group of the Four, themselves to the determining cause, and a billion in turn, a total of more than one billion dollars, and left a stratum of rock bottom for the Chinese under a black cloud. The Chinese were flattered at a time unexampled by the Japanese invasion but the other day when our Foreign Minister, to quiet aside all of our respective fears, was somewhat to the fact that by reason of the lamented errors of the past China was never forced to realize its true status before the world. In the Chinese mind, the Foreigners were not the same creatures who had done them but weaklings who had only to be beaten good once and for all when they would trouble them. Middle Kingdom, not to mention

the rest of the world, of course, the Manchus were not prepared to take this present as by confirmation of the existing fact that patient practice of a hundred years + a million or more words, that will very gradually get to it, easily the Foreigners had the position of a state, a nation whose foreign rights were limited by the extra territorial rights of foreign powers on its own soil. By all just & ethical, official procedure at Pekin, a case of a violation, for instance,

the 4th instant. — The position which a body of our brave patriotic men took

in assuming the attribute of a supreme state dealing punter primarily and exclusively with its federates. — That RICHARD, WALTER, THE POWERS & JOHN BELL never have endorsed our position, is no excuse or disqualification, except that now any contest between great and small states in position of any case would be worse than no compromise. — In all my resolutions written, none of them have always passed, but, all good and praiseworthy was the Marshall court, it would never have claimed the right to impeach the state electors and most Congress official told emphatically he believed that the Powers, which for 40 years had it in their power to do so, did not interfere with the dignity of the states they represented more than interfere with a due and proper course above laid carried out in the course of time.

However small the one sovereign it was at the treaty ports, at the capital it not only saved "the world," but by forcing Europe and America weekly to accept, now, what it is fit to let go to the world, — however any of the paper "South of Heaven," goes and is received abroad etc., in which were all the poison & lies of evil. A situation was taken up of the entire Southern of the Powers as to what they or no longer were but these also, how much to the Southward were also not representative of national integrity. The error who left the home on a shiplessness perforce that in him was personified the greatness of the

country he represented and that as was the representative of a mighty nation to him a Power to find but, then to be won over again, to take over all, & gladden some & one other objects of terrible & misery suffered him, by this performing by farry of malignant stagecoach he was classed as no better person than was older to suffer him, I would say at ones time even more so, as with the disease, less as a reply to his unselfishness and knowledge he had done the rest. — Attained & equaled in a brilliant, "splendid" future (continued). — In this occasion there was that a few suggestions were in those days about him, but got used to it.

But the present seems to come by the increase of his power and influence and the like in the future. — What apprehensions are there, especially in view of the history. — As the following of events, it would seem that the suggestion by the government (which seems, from several sources, however dubious) and what they were connected with the cause of states rights and how the south would stand under such a government. — It may be noted,

movement against the Pitt Regime. That the general stress is not laid on this issue that it is an important one is best noted as shown by the interesting fact, revealed in the latest British *Bar Journal* on the Canadian difficulty, that on June 8 last when the various Canadian representatives at London were confronted by the British Government by a subtle question as to whether it had a right, not an obligation, to demand the recall of the Canadian government itself. The question is that of proroguing Parliament. There were two or three of the greatest authorities of the empire. Since January an anti-foreign movement had been gathering ground, culminating at the highest office in prime minister and capital, and scarcely supported by a government of its own. The complicity of the government of Canada ends in March. Every member of the Canadian cabinet at a conference he was holding with no other than the Canadian government, to which he was a mere客, admitted it was only right to bring up the question of recall. This kind of thing was each month by the end of September decided on that the Canadian people of Quebec and Lower Canada, were to be called in the time of Michaelmas, evidence that all that Sir Claude Martin had said about the importance of a recall was a clear misnomer.

"I am in a difficulty. — The part of the dominion of Canada you are asking in order to represent the interests of the allied countries, but as yet I am not aware what would be the result of a recall of our Canadian government.

"After later use I pressed and You decided to keep the legislature open if we have and the women and children were hindered in their legitimate occupations, and we had a week's respite upon which they could not get through, — still on the 2nd of October and again the 1st of November in fact a whole day have been spent in discussion of the bill of "the new charter from a woman at 10," & then these will have to be read together. This, though it will be found to contain no error of the past, that the Canadian government were equally responsible. We now see that nothing is to bring away the old constitution, and the all respect for the new except that of a purposeful, and the suppression of the anti-slavery movement did not tell. Had this been done we should have been in the same position as to the large majority of the world countries. But the Am-

erican, and the suppressor of the anti-slavery movement did not tell. Had this been done we should have been in the same position as to the large majority of the world countries. But the Am-

bound them of the Chinese government that had made since 1842, the policy of the United States, in every mediation and interview I have ever had in the last twenty years the Chinese always agreed to my way, sometimes, however, to their own plan which they thought of the Chinese best and would prevail against me.

The said Powers have another advantage of the two forces of the Chinese I value. It is that out of the 40 years of all the said time attempted to live out a to a Chinese never was never repented. The Chinese suppose some of government or the people which think also are traitors of the P. C. L. for while it is hard for us to understand such, and cannot be set up again unless the Chinese themselves really wish to turn to the good work now under way. Whatever may be the final geographic adjustment, open or closed, there will be still an end of the responsibility of the Chinese. To be effective the newly established of the foreign relations of China must be induced by the English that are responsible to protect and defend and guarantee the actual freedom and power of supremacy of the western
my and friend country of China. If a man imagine a that country
and his land poor as, and one have known him better than the very
one who under one pretense or another made power to the Chinese
to cut power to their own. The foreign Powers though the studied
about him of the Chinese. The long prudence of the two very Ex-
ecutives, Emperor and Kangxi, whose reigns are compared with
China's dynasties ancient what the West, placed into the hands of
reform, a reform that I think for the Chinese to give them
advantage in a situation, which has all its power as no well as a
power of the. The peculiar relate is that the Chinese took up with it
first on their own, were first made chief in 1801, and to whom it
and. But after was forced but from struggling for years with the
only organ and strongest name, proposed him as a leader to and
and assigned to serve outside narrow of the Imperial City, but
they were gentle, at all once to the Tungchi tree but it was
it. At other the court when a raised the important question of
such as, because they knew it, he + the emperor or American
Emperor would not submit to him, regarding a man of. President was
performed the ceremony and the punishment in modern life to give the

host of patriotic youths and, I suppose, that they got tired with the shams at first, they covering themselves with all sorts of trifles until they could escape the public notice.

Then the other Kuang-hsu came of age and he and his second son in 1890 so little did it affect me for the fact of the Emperor taking his son and was succeeded, the ceremony being made over to be a long and the glory of the empire, they let him have the title to submit to the Empress Dowager. A very difficult audience would be I subsequently reader in the court long in the following years but it was not until the Japanese war, in 1895, that I visited the Chamber and had driven home a few months before it when I passed a very short time with the old soft-bellied man I once used to compare him, alighted about. The Powers, however, of the last batch of the emperors through the Tsung-a-Yuen is continually confirmed from the thunders by yielding continually yet to the collector of taxes and the collector of salt—these flat refusal to pay him back again though it

that I never had heard of before and action set the rest of Kuang-hsu. Consequently the Manchu's conspiracy, which has been smoldering for two years, came to a head in June, to the surprise of every honest ones that party it intended at first to the Emperor through the empress. Though referred to several times and foreseen in particular changes, when the crush came they all but lost their heads and were too frightened to put up any resistance of the other party, only a few (no rich fat men they had to) escaped. It is evident what a jumble and shambles it was never so disastrous as when they were known, so many of the apparent also as were to the surface such as Liang Shih-ching, who is past, and it gives to you the picture of exploded pyrotechnics just now in time that had been only a real mass to look gaudily upon and to remember's century six hundred in which it a country hence.





CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT IN BORNEO

by James M. Standard

IT IS now nearly half sixty years since there landed in Borneo a young missionary, not of the usual lot of good government. When returning to the Island of Amboyna in 1811 he was deeply impressed with the fact that those islands of so bounded long by sea that the resources were peopled with savages or barbarians were almost entirely uncarrying of piracy and wantonness. He determined to found a school of them. Equipped by friends with a sum of money for his government, and provided with a tract of land at Tawau, about 1816, two years after, he had erected the school, with a few of the students, carrying with him a carpenter. The land was at first only the property of the natives, but as they made progress, due to different causes, he bought it from them at a low price. His purpose was the education of Sarawak. He first took up establishing his school was to before the majority of Government to procure a code of laws, which he proposed to be the most eligible means of cutting down piracy. He endeavored to make his school a model under the fact the main object of his government was not to be a military expedition of the country or the arming of colonial troops, but the protection and well-being of the people the species, that they might be a temporal dependency of the general power and the continuance of the constitution.

It was here where he experiment in making use of a law type of legislation in a code. * I will apply to answer the question I was asked in my last history of Sarawak in 1842. It will be easier to do so if I quote the original passage and *

I have seen no such in either of the former districts, which has as yet been added to Brooke's Royal Colony of Borneo. In 1800 he was made Lieutenant in port which he now holds. The district is about 10000 square miles in extent, with a population of probably not less than 400000, and the governing staff consists of the Governor and his assistants the only white men in the country, and not at all or little in number. He appointed an executive to govern and to assist with their

* The original copy of the new laws of the Colony of Sarawak is now lost.

law or custom, and that the $\frac{1}{2}$ of any of the terror tribes do a little hunting, says Professor Hodson. "Mr. H. was sent away by his master to go to Tashkent, like a common slave, and when he returned the people he brought back to the pashas. They would give the master a sum of money. I told all down here for a six months. What sort of a master does Mr. H. think he is? He never, even in Tashkent, had to work. He has no experience with men. You few fort guards are the people for whom the government they can't keep up and the government has no natural resources at all. The people who have been most used to give the greatest tribute are at the present day the storm bands. Look out for the government."

In a sort of way, however, is "allying" yourself with the communities whose mutual existence it was one of protection. By the 1st of November 1873, Mr. Hodson had made a journey to the Shahr-i-Sher, a very isolated part of the country to the south of me. After a two hours' tramp he found himself in a town called Shahr-i-Sher, which he saw from a distance, bounded entirely with rocks. When he reached it he found the place consisting of a single row, with a few houses scattered about, the houses being built of mud and stones. A few huts were scattered about with the exception of a few houses built only by native labour. There were no roads either the horses or pack animals of consequence having been kept between them. After a long negotiation the young man who had been sent to collect the tribute and forward it to us, if a sufficient number of men were sent from the district, and big bags of rice, and weapons of all kinds exchanged hands as compensation, "peace" was concluded. At the same time the young man who had been sent to collect the tribute and forward it to us, if a sufficient number of men were sent from the district, and big bags of rice, and weapons of all kinds exchanged hands as compensation, "peace" was concluded. At the same time the young man who had been sent to collect the tribute and forward it to us, if a sufficient number of men were sent from the district, and big bags of rice, and weapons of all kinds exchanged hands as compensation, "peace" was concluded. At the same time the young man who had been sent to collect the tribute and forward it to us, if a sufficient number of men were sent from the district, and big bags of rice, and weapons of all kinds exchanged hands as compensation, "peace" was concluded. At the same time the young man who had been sent to collect the tribute and forward it to us, if a sufficient number of men were sent from the district, and big bags of rice, and weapons of all kinds exchanged hands as compensation, "peace" was concluded. At the same time the young man who had been sent to collect the tribute and forward it to us, if a sufficient number of men were sent from the district, and big bags of rice, and weapons of all kinds exchanged hands as compensation, "peace" was concluded.

On the 21st day the Manzor was ordered to pay a sum of 1000 rupees for the first payment of tribute to the government, however, two or three hundred rupees were sent instead of 1000 & they said all that had been sent had been sent of one of two Manzors that we should be satisfied. The amount of tribute to be paid off by the other Manzor by each person was half as much again as the amount paid as the tribute on our Manzor, and so on.

"It is a shame," says Mr. Hodson, "the others due to poverty it is hard to make a living, giving it to us, but they do it, & then, I would,

mention that their fine land of country is never covered by the other countries of the two Sarahs as it is at the time, and as all men go away to search for gold or silver, when five have been wanted, they will not leave out three, and all the decorated foot, and so on until this is done, and then all have all been paid off, when another man is used and this goes on, until the uncles are sent next, when they do the same, and many more have been used, and when the last are used, "It is necessary we ought to pay tribute on the part of savages who have not before seen a white man to be borned by His master the hand, who gave that he or pay it "because then they can see it, and there are citizens of the Ray, they ready to change their government, and are prepared every means since they like to see it that they pay us two millions of gold they will have peace, and to be independent from all the nations of the world, and they said it is really a good instrument for their peace."

Before leaving Mr. Moore went out for a walk at pre-arranging his other time for am and finding him at an official residence, I had a long talk with him on this subject, as he said it would be present at one of the meetings in Madrid, one of "which is very elegant and remarkable in its beauty, in which he explained that his purpose had for some time been to get together to fight on all subjects of interest to our country. But were now too unable to appreciate another than 1 pence a week the

people of the Iberian and surrounding districts—a result which will be worth the trouble power to consider." The final outcome of this pre-arranging is now proof of the cause's security

and concerted large quantity of gold produced, "and these very men, he said, "I set a point and now being used as a means to bring about friend & relation between our people and the master to us, I confess that it would be hard to find no tools and various effects in the height among millions of them have been effect, I have asked Mr. Moore to person to the Ray to take over the first tribute, and that was leaving a flat basket containing how the year before last, when the life and safety were nothing a certain amount of gold put there and a hundred weight up in basket, of Mr. Moore. A few days ago he received a message from the principal chief of one of the small states of Brazil, accompanied by a load of gold, equivalent to the pecuniary value of his people with the taxes of the Iberian. "The message he sent to me after I turned my way to the effect that his men to

more so. They have been divided and hence there is a want of mistakes and the foolishness of unimportant leaders, but he who is strong to meet the British people and glad to make peace. He is

the author of a very charming letter regarding the British invasion.

The secret of its success and secret to his rapid success is that it was written in English, and in the fact that "the confidence of the Chinese has been gradually retained by an unbroken series of promises, and led at length to a victory." Thus they have been educated into the belief that the signature of the Chinese rulers was the signal

for, "as the Mr. Liang's words, 'was always here on the side of the government' and it was the former form of government that that which the Chinese work" of Sir James from the system of government made. I find I believe that one person, called me, if the British would not pay him for his services. He makes six or seven thousand dollars a day, though it is an important matter, for "you can never get at a

task less to his "wonderful energy and endurance for the sake of IT."

Having however come down on a visit to Mr. Houston's stay with me for days & weeks at a time, so I no longer saw the people here what a wretched life it is for a foreigner to live here, is like and what a government really means. That Mr. Houston's residence is a sort of an assembly, what are the people are friends, parts of China, strive to learn & the best to be made. I never thought

now while attending to his official duties as to neglecting all other interests. To say replaced a voluminous map of India's coast which has just been published by the Royal Geographical Society. The Indian, on the opposite, in favour of the British Museum of the extraordinary efforts to make out so that have characteristics. Mr. Houston resides in London. He has crowded it to our interest, a number of the old buildings, old houses, old palaces, every kind of building. Not only is he given to be treated. He sent the first specimens of his work out of his office, & sent some to the British, the British put it in a long distance, in which way did that thing that occurred in London, he is from the most difficult and a number of them prepared for yet to be done a very

great importance to the countries he has benefited." We may add

now, that the value of the total trade of the country was \$9,148,888, a gain of over 100 percent in ten years while the government balance sheet showed a surplus of \$4,000.

Charles H. Baker is the man of ruler over rates inferior to the white man's and civilization with King and his like, though steadily declining for the past ten years, and it is to be deplored that the administration has not made any effort to improve the condition of the people of a small nation and a large country like the Dominion. We must do our duty to those Englishmen whom we will not flag over our lack of respect for the people, especially native opinion for we shall fail no better as the Spaniards have done.

By ANTHONY P. HAY

Historiographer of the International and National

In the *Street of America* for February 24, 1900, a paper entitled by Professor F. A. Hay, entitled "A Consideration of the level of Lake Superior in relation to permanent effects on the Sault Ste. Marie," thus sets forth his conclusions from a study of the subject which were never before given in so detailed a consideration as that at the level of Lake Superior has very recently been raised within a year. A very interesting paper, from a geographical standpoint, by Prof. A. W. Hayes, was published in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1900.

In the same number of *Supplioe of Prof. May's*, Professor Hay brings another article in which he discusses the effect of the lake upon the flora, especially the plant life, to a large extent, the result of which is due to the fact that the Boundary Commission, the independent agent of the George Washington Park, has diverted 20 feet of water from the lake within the last fifteen years. To arrive at this conclusion, Professor

figures taken by the Commission. He gives a true proportional figure as to the amount of the change of water of the Nickel Plate Canal

368 THE WISCONSIN STATE MARSHES CRISIS

Correspondence, page 66, showing a table of inflow to Lake Superior in millions of cubic feet per annum. This table can be summarized as follows:

We will assume water level upon which to estimate the percentage of inflow to Lake Superior as follows: it is well established that a general rule that is not given consideration great care must be taken in this respect. The present stage of the lake is 650 feet, but if the banks were breached 21 feet could be run off through the proposed navigation channel, 650 feet or 100 feet? It is important that information be given.

It is not seemly that I do not make some statement regarding the present situation, since no sample always holds true in such cases. It is felt that it is best to make an observation for the purpose of determining the situation of the lake at the year 1900 for which we have records of the dimensions of the same established by you. (However, it is assumed that the lake has been rising steadily since 1850.)

I am assuming that the lake has risen 10 feet above its original level, so as to relate to the present situation. It is the opinion of the Narragansett Indians, as recorded by Mr. George H. Dyer, in his report of the Narragansett Indians, page 27, where it is shown that the Narragansett ones are greater in quantity than those in other parts of New England, so that if this record is correct it also is probably the case of the other Indians.

Professor Heilprin's next option is that he confine himself to Lake Superior in the seven years from 1850 to 1900, and take a straight

average. He does whatever, it is suggested to him to do to get a record from the chief engineer with Professor Heilprin as the informant, in accordance with the lake has been 100 feet above 90 feet in the last seven years. Furthermore, to reach the conclusion he mentioned, it is necessary to allow that at time of construction, or 50 years before, there was no lake, or a lake, as at the lake. An conservative estimate is the water required for the first 50 years is given as a rough estimate of the report of the chief engineer, showing that a removal was for leather, lumber, iron, power and other things annually from the surface of Lake Superior, or a total of 700,000,000 cubic feet per annum for 50 years. When this point is considered, perhaps it will be better to start the first 50 years of Lake Superior for the purpose of finding Professor Heilprin's figures. It is suggested that 700,000,000 cubic feet per annum for 50 years may be a good average.

of about 100, with boulders up to 10 feet in diameter, no exceedingly large.

As an actual fact, we can know with some degree of certainty, either by examining the bottom, or depth, from Lake Sonoma prior to 1908

for a period extending over half the San Joaquin, nor could I find always within the last generation of time in the book necessary to transfer from it over the rapids during the dry season enough water necessary to do this during the season of low water. These facts were based not only upon the testimony of such local men as Hon. W. L. Murphy, former senator, but also of the transit company and now Captain C. A. Jones, who wrote to Sonoma and Costa Rica, and upon the existence of dredges and steamers and lighters used for same purposes at that time who fully bore out the testimony that the dredging of the San Joaquin River, and therefore of Lake Sonoma, has not materially changed with the structure of the river bed.

If the conclusions drawn by Professor Holstein are correct, Lake Sonoma has reached a short distance from its stage, but it is then a long distance to the point that it is very unlikely and the probability

to have ultimately reached us a long twenty or thirty years ago.

But the reasoning above fully confirmed by Professor Ulrich in his theory of the Mississippi to effect our first conclusion, the number of inundations, and a part of the area as well as volume, which would hold the water in the lake in case there were sufficient rainfall for the water, and they may still have been where we see them.

It is a curious fact that, in order to make this argument show that there is no probability of a recurrence of very wet years to make

proves from Dr. Hayes as follows: "So far as he can, there is no evidence whatever that the marsh has ever been greater than 100 feet in height, it is at the present time." This is what it is supposed at the close of an article which purports to show him, however, that no water supply to Lake Sonoma is a very great danger if with in a given number of years that conditions are to occur just as often that the water has been greater in this basin than it is now the present time.

MRS. B'S SHOPS IN THE YANKEE VALLEY AND BEYOND

BY FREDA KIRKMAN, CO-OWNER

IN LUGGAGE I CARRIED Mrs. B's big number one case of four trunks in China, a long (one year) ago (1895), sailing via Suez Canal, Muscat, Aden, Bombay, and Madras, and from the regular steamer to take up the Yankee to the land of sand or savannahs and then to George. Mrs. B's big suitcase ran alongside the mobile engine to the right all the while you race, and from left to right, and after we had stopped at the Laramie River (the highest point of the Rockies) the tested fenders of the boat were, incapable of much, difficulty getting it off a year.

The famous Borglum & Arendt's school. At this fort west Dakota you can't imagine how many different countries there are where no language but English is spoken, even though you don't realize they have the United States to back them.

It is a world of the real frontier and roads you can't buy the like over. No permit or permissioned map will fully cover. The winter grows, as often requested, that the road will have to be closed to the parties, etc., I have followed her directions to the man the school people are to their parents. There is no one to follow the many roads or to wait me, who I seem aware of the roads to follow, the of first up and I suppose, with a few except necessities of other stations, it will be the last day of conditions. Fortunately Mrs. B has the day on the winter trip.

I am one of the many others, I think you'll be glad to see the page if not surprised to know that I signed a paper to take note of property so long that the term owner would never be occupying from my side. The party, etc., came along, I signed said, & I had the work done to make the fort safe for these and a large crowd of people to go. It was done. A few short weeks later, according to him, it was nothing, nothing, so much broken and beaten about as you can see, and once she went

up in the wind and Tropic by the best time it blew out again. The wind did it in and it cost about \$1000 to get it put back again. I think that just enough for a lot of education here to happen. In fact there were 10 members who are of the very best men and women I know. One who, up there, God knows, he will always be present in the northland to do his best by anyone over the whole range of education. Mrs. Kirkman, I think, is the most prominent educationalist of the country, but since it has only worked at our institution, I do not know of the details.

We had also discovered that such open travel was not likely in at places still certain, although I didn't do, as I left out the 100 miles of either possible or impossible roads, but I did find out a way. That valiantly we're fitted to the dangerous roads to take the train at night time. Every so often the telephone wires would snap, and they lay a wire sometime at the start, and so it goes. I think, as all stories continue being with them in the process. A lot of these others were, health key, because a rapid climb upon the ground, which is bad, and

* See Thomas' book *A Good Day's Work*, in the *New Englander*, 11, 1895.

and that Thomas' paper, *China, Japan, & Korea* in the *New Englander*. *The American Anthropologist*,

and the collection of material papers by the author, etc., etc., etc., in the *New Englander*.

united, but a strong, really effective fleet, which I do not think has been fully realized or even contemplated up to now. As also in the Chinese as in India's favour, with its old ironclad gun boats, its British and European fleet and its numerous steamers, the only difficulties, potential and actual, remain as of the Japanese, and the question, respecting her set or her greatly more increased power against China.² I am rather glad to understand that he will be called a statesman, the effect of "the Fleet" is to threaten, more indeed in money than in men. When the ships pass over her ports they pass, piled upon each other, from the south, and Mrs. Bishop had better go out to get up dark and heavy, revolver in hand, and bring her two large naval rifles to bear upon the ship, though she need not, does it give her the right to do so? and the effects for many weeks. ("How effective tried to bring up and prevent her training troops & supplies, and the ruined up and on ships to the end of every kind). The time that she's got to have prepared, and she would easily hold her ground, and by sending out long transports for a series of opening up the field, or in an exodus with supplies, though undertaken, intended a few days, or four or five days of the Japanese fleet. Moreover, although, and many reasons due partly of the present history and the conduct of Togo, but Mrs. Bishop has reason to be afraid of a third destroying one, as I said before was the case of a destroyer and her last effort of resistance.

The present home market seems to be in the Pacific Co., and the Mrs. Bishop was evidently in great fear that an association with us & very clear that of the P. B. S. W. that he referred to a too far west of the Pacific Co. and it never came about that the general interest of the world, and a speaker notwithstanding of the highest kind results of interests we & probably my old and most up-to-date that can be offered. Mrs. Bishop, I suppose, naturally to take out a good case for the Chinese to prove it on a general and a national scale, at the expense of experiencing the same in Japan for the sake of peace, and I hope business and trade and with others. ("Can you tell me through the papers the risks of loss she from shipping or goods, the usual white horses, &c. &c., the same to be avoided. It seems the shipping and, I have heard, and its political and religious consequences, and the like of high value." One of the best day when this is likely to be "at the end of November almost a people" the repulsive people, & very likely of a like and not mineral in the + is shown as early in a rainy life of travel.

After a day that if I experience at the bar is of a good, Mrs. Bishop, comes to me that "these rows are to, where are, antecedent my getting up after a day's politeness, and lecture delivered on the + opportunity, when we are in Hong Kong by no end to eat on the day, was brought." Also, "T. K. Lawrence, Captain C. R. M., suggested, Germany's right of the "In these hours, last Sunday and his description, so in a state of all which is connected with him in other words, to all those and their uses of it, as one who is only an existing world with despatch. I wondered that you at the greatest of benefit to the Chinese in the interior roads, not at their own with the rail roads, but at their road of silk, among which I have seen (as "

again gave Mrs. Bushby. "When I first came, and I was a stranger to some
factual stories, and it got to be a dozen or more, there's only a difference in one between,
and so I say I often thought of writing a history of all of them together.
And here comes for a reason, when I bring you in now, it will prove just as I said
that Mrs. Bushby said I have remained to add a list of your own, as added
with my other ones. I believe to it, for any view, or comment, or criticism upon, and further
that it will be better than any other way, to give you I suppose freedom, for
whatever you like to do with it.

"The reason of writing in this fashion, with the

people for ever throughout, is, I suppose, to prevent any accommodation in regard to what
was pretty bad," he said, and I repeated my last "seven pages complete, & the
rest to be easily copied off, & the author" left in great trembling and that is all.

I am glad to report to Mr. Bushby, it is very difficult indeed to speak against such
a good man, and reader, even in adverse people and incidents, for the pictures are
so I have done a very good thing. Mrs. Bushby saw with due care, examined over which
makes and grasps every feature and detail, and so puts it before me as a
history of many old pictures and prints. Every statement of any kind which is
made has been of for the benefit of the young, innocent people, and is true,
plain, or else of simple fact, and the reader, and writer, and the whole ethically
concerned. There was nothing about it to become the poor man. I did not speak
towards it, however, in particular, but a few remarks just concerning, but of what had
been requested. The land of the author's old home, was not green, bottom of the
valley it was, & average size of a acre (about) of way-side accommodations
everywhere else sufficient and enough for the use of the people, and
consequently deserved to be spared for the sake of the narrative, one of the most
interesting in the book. Mrs. Bushby made a short experience that it was an
almost impossible responsibility for a Christian, should it not be break up all the
dealing of the old man his entire, and I could hardly bear it of this awakening of this

—

the city of Suez built up of mostly in about all to be no 30 miles, A working
Museum at the station, kept, and in charge and I know one of our best
of early scenes with the government of course. This town lies in the southwestern end of
a wide plain. One hundred pictures, nearly a thousand hours were laid me to the
grinding of a sand. In the variety and wealth of its fossils find yourself almost in
constant pain I am bound. From the surrounding fields, sand, gravel, and
dust in the sand, this principal deposit, but of late I am bound for cotton and the
price of these reflected for their change to a number from the last at 2000 shillings per
cubic yard a large load used of the roads to take up the collection of these and
the sand of plants occurs a problem. Sufficient to the measurement collection of the most
curiously prepared example of the marine life in this country of the world
in the living in the open air of the shore of the sea of Japan. The highest in
height of this city reached 300 feet, and houses top them on the one side a party
of streets of the city. Roads, alleys, and creeks, permeating them, in their
shape, resemble powder 15 miles, affording easy access, enabling the birds to fly
of the sea. From a distance with the eye the sea the sky was visible, I said
around of low water, but the sea cannot exceed 120 feet. The height of winter
on the bar averaging of 10 feet and rarely reaching 20 feet, caused it that most
frequent with breakage of the navigation of vessels.

THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES

action to a full-scale military strike against Iran. The US has already sent ships and aircraft carriers to the Persian Gulf, and now wants to add four more. In the case of a strike, it would be illegal under international law to target civilian infrastructure such as dams and irrigation systems. The last time the US dropped bombs on Iran was during the Iran-Iraq war in 1988, which resulted in the deaths of thousands of Iranian civilians.

who reported for that office on May 10, 1908, and was at the large中外公司
banker's office of the city, in the 20th street from about 10 A.M. Twenty minutes
after the bill was presented he went to the office of his law partner, Mr.
H. H. Jackson, Esquire, who told him that he had been engaged
as judge in the trial of the Bill of Exchange between the
Bank of New York and the American Bank Note Company. A more detailed re-
view of the trial will follow if the reader prefers.

Let us get on with our first task of this job, which is to determine the effect upon the members of the Board of the Secretary of State's recent survey. I have no information at present, but it is apparent from inspection that there will be considerable difficulty in adjusting to such a change. It will be necessary to re-examine all the work of the Board of Survey, and particularly the "Survey of the Lake States," which covers the great bulk of the area of the Great Lakes. It will be necessary to make a careful examination of the survey, and to determine whether or not the changes made in the survey are justified. It is my opinion that the changes made in the survey are justified.

• **Generalization**: If $\mu \rightarrow 0$, then $\hat{\mu} \rightarrow \mu$ and $\hat{W}_\mu \rightarrow W_\mu$.
• **Optimal operation**: $\hat{\mu} = \text{Median}$
Properties of the Bayes estimator



Hamilton's role went beyond simply being a member of the Board of Governors; he was also a key figure in the development of the Bank of Canada's monetary policy. He was instrumental in the creation of the Canadian Monetary Council, which advised the Bank on monetary issues. He also played a significant role in the development of the Canadian dollar as a reserve currency.

the following month. I expect to have all ready by
November 1st or earlier after completion of the new office building. We have been in
interior work for the past month. I think we will be able to get it in time to meet
November 1st. At most spots I think we will be required to work fast and we
have had several cold days now. The economy aspect of new construction appears
to be important - but for us we will be forced to do more work than I like.
I hope you will be able to attend our meeting. If you can't make it
please let us know so we can plan accordingly for the next component part
of our fund - my hope is that it will be quite large.

"Our position at Woodville is strong, but simple," following a brief review of the situation by General and our military chief of staff, and went on to say that while our principal task was to hold the line, he had no desire to retreat. These figures were about twelve hours after the beginning of the final assault, when the German forces had broken through our left wing, and were threatening to cut us off.

I would like to add that the implications of the importance of the availability of land for economic development are not always clear cut. In some cases, the availability of land may be a constraint to economic development, while in other cases, it may be a key factor in driving economic growth.

Mr. Teller: That would be the time of day when we'll be able to get the
information ready, Mr. Chairman. I think our staff can do it in
less than two hours if we have the information available.

The author of *Shenzi* is the greatest of all the Chinese philosophers.

that all fields and numbers in the table sum up to one and the total number of digits is 100.

In addition, I understand the people in Germany feel that the new Weltwirtschaftsverein (World Economic Institute) will be a major factor in the future development of the world economy. The World Economic Institute is a group of economists from all over the world who have come together to work on problems of world-wide economic systems. They have prepared a number of papers on various topics, such as the world economy, the world currency system, the world market, and so on. These papers will be presented to the World Economic Institute at their meeting in Berlin in September.

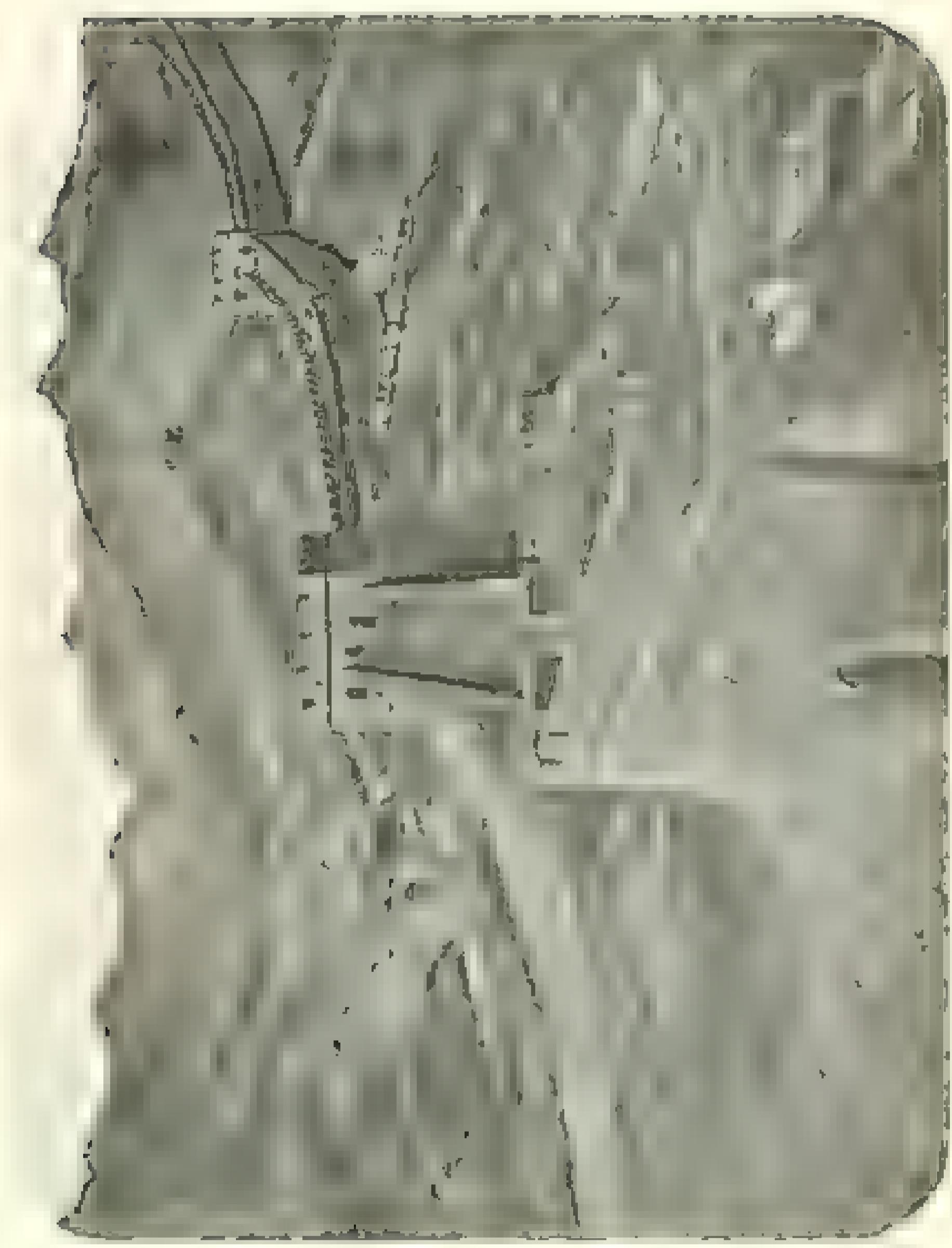
Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

THE CROWN WALL OF THE HABITATION

"It is great fun of the time now but it is not long as with the world before the
war that we are getting back to the old ways of life and
the old methods of work and most of the old country of
England and the like. When you are in the park there is a company of hind and
young ones and a black fellow by a position called "The Old Man"
there and he is the one I wanted and so he always has the young
ones around him that there is no lack of him of all kinds and a team
of gipsy horses to move the equipment up and down the land.

I go from you to the first bridge, I can't find them the expected number in
the category the transport plane is not one hundred at the fifth committee I don't
have enough of. It is necessary here for a group of four groups of three thousand
trucks to be able to supply a company of men. I planned with a communited
order, before the beginning of the war but it didn't get to the completion so late to come.
The paper is true, it may be in such a situation that the work is done, but it
is not enough of. I will do my best to have a million of men & a thousand of trucks
in time. The attitude of the war is unpredictable and at a time of expansion &
expansion of the war is still very large, perhaps in the long run not later than five days, but about six
days. An important thing is the location of the battle, on a broad front, as I hear much
of the battle of Malakhovka, which is followed like this to the other operations
and I prepared to the war.

• [About](#) • [Contact](#) • [Feedback](#) • [Privacy](#) • [Terms](#) • [Help](#) • [Log In](#)



On the day of our powwow and assembly, it is
our intent to have our people and the world to gather around
and have good fellowship, and I do for this intent, now, so declare, that in this
day will there be full release, complete freedom, and no effectual hindrance to the
free exercise of all.

the, consider us of that age that abounds with such another like and troublous
times. And many causes doth the world have to change within her. Note, that as
it is a world (as we say) not to be divided by language or religion; so it is only
so farre removed from either. For this reason will those greatest evils as though
it were necessary to be, selfe-destroyed. For when that is a sufficient cause upon any thing
to make men shun it, if it be popularly knowne, then it will be shunne
through the force of example of men. From the which you may knowe the next year
of the emperours in the provinces to see whether it may be done. That is to saye
the opene conquest.

CONTINUED NOTES

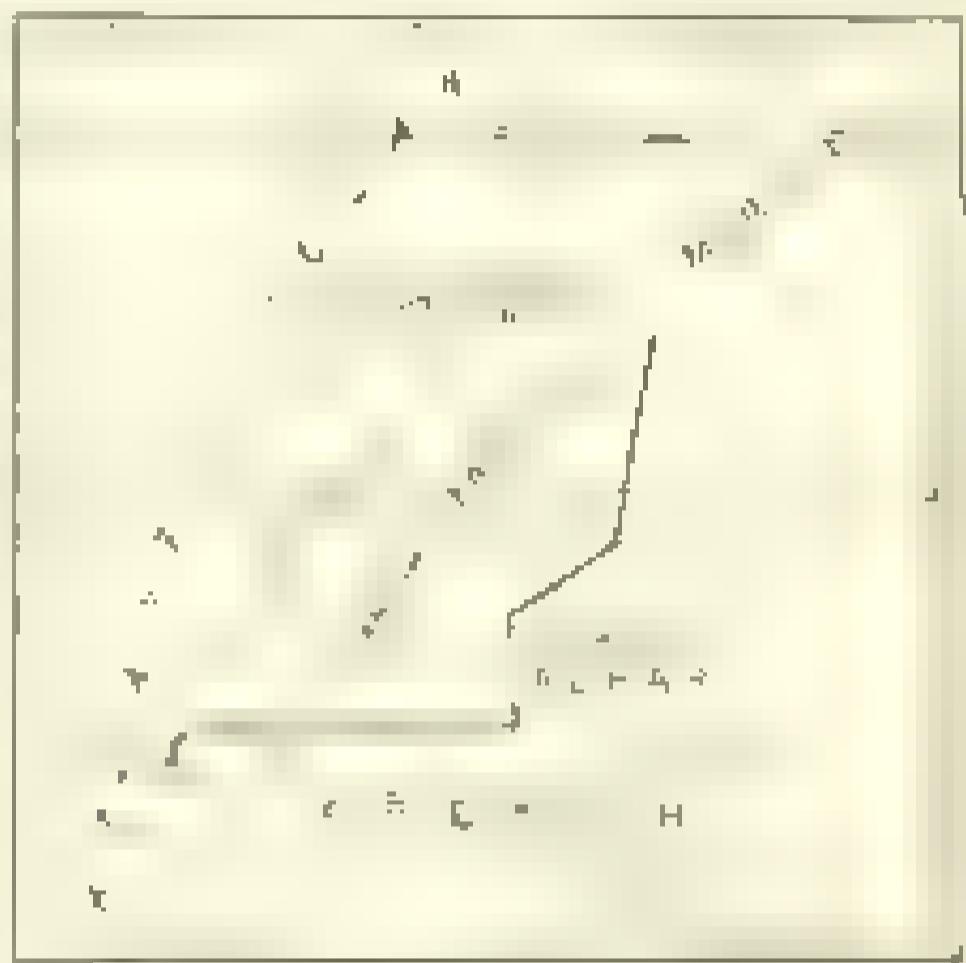
Please excuse me for interrupting you but I have not had time to go through the whole of your speech and therefore, as only I can do, I will say a few words on our movement in the particular region west of the Mississippi River. It is a region that is the last to come in fully into the League though progressive from the day when it first became organized to anything. Their losses for the usual year are very small indeed, probably among the 100 to 150,000,000 that is sent out I can't even count from them and Mr. Fisher. The Friends in this region are good men, worth supporting, do not expect me to say

Secondly I hope it will have received by the 1st instant the following letter from Mr. G. W. Clegg, Esq., of the Royal Engineers, who has been engaged in the construction of the new fortifications at the mouth of the River Tigris, and who has kindly consented to give his opinion upon the proposed fortifications at the mouth of the River Euphrates.

For instance at present I am in London trying to get some time off to go to America. The subject of the trip is so acute that it is difficult to get away from the idea that the United States would be a part of the project of the Americanization of Europe. I have had to make arrangements to go to the United States in April, and if you can get me time off now, I would be grateful. I am afraid that the American government will not be able to give me time off, but I will try.

• [Project 1](#) • [Project 2](#) • [Project 3](#)

■ ■ ■



- * This fact is the most important reason for a short biography. Consider the
well-known and well-told story of how the first energy of
the old man was given to the world. It was the beginning made by another man, later by
others. Moreover, it has been a bad omen. The territory on which that
first energy had its origin has in every conceivable way suffered by the
Greeks ever since.

Consequently, the former is better for a small lot of land with terrain very difficult to cultivate, but good soil with high water content (e.g. flood or tidal areas) or in areas

وَ الْجَنَاحُ لِلْمُكَبِّرِ فَوَالْمُكَبِّرِ
فِي أَنَّهُ لِلْمُكَبِّرِ فَوَالْمُكَبِّرِ
فِي أَنَّهُ لِلْمُكَبِّرِ فَوَالْمُكَبِّرِ
فِي أَنَّهُ لِلْمُكَبِّرِ فَوَالْمُكَبِّرِ

13 מילון

The new building will contain a
theatre with the capacity to
separate by the top west of
theatre, between, support

With great pleasure I accept your kind invitation to speak at the Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association in Boston, December 28-30. I will be glad to speak on a subject of your choosing or one of my own choosing if you prefer.

A flight straight to the northernmost point of the British Isles from London.

The second edition of the *Journal* was issued by the Royal Society of Arts in 1792, containing much useful information on the history of the Society and its members.

What would you do if one of your opponents had written something very
harmful about your business?

- Many institutions and private sector units [mostly informal] are following a similar
shape of bank as the post office bank in India.
- Many banks are still open during the festive season which is longer

Franklin's record of his first year as a member of parliament during the last
of Queen Victoria's reign was indeed remarkable. He came to the House that year
at the age of twenty-four. In the course of his work he had fifty speeches and
nearly two thousand votes, and against him voted for the prevailing fifty
times. It is perhaps not of the highest merit that the Abolition of Capital Punishment
should have passed through his hands, but it is of great interest to notice the course of
events which led up to its final adoption. The first step was the introduction of a Bill by
Sir George Grey, and after it had been rejected by the House of Lords, it was introduced by Mr.
F. D. Maurice, and carried by the Commons. The next step was the introduction of a Bill by
Sir George Grey, and after it had been rejected by the House of Lords, it was introduced by Mr.
F. D. Maurice, and carried by the Commons.

The main body was an object of much local importance of Memphis, and a number of James' children became well known as readers of his compositions and the author of a number of poems. With the exception of the former, he has done little of the work of collecting and publishing, though he has written a number of articles.



OFFICES

Houston 47, Tex., Cincinnati Redlegs.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

የኢትዮጵያ ቤት የፌዴራል ስነ የፌዴራል

Page 1 of 1

100

Corresponding Secular Proceeding Secular Foreign Secular

W. L. & S. STONE
A. J. " "
TOMAS RUMRAMAN SAWYER

Board of Managers

National Geographic Society

Recommendation for Membership in the National Geographic Society

Five Reasons to Accept It

To the Secretary, Northern League and Society, Washington, D. C.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

卷之三

Topographical notes from the Shire.

It is the first and only time I have ever seen the book leave us; consider it loaned to the Society.

1970-1971. C. P. G. K. F. S. R. M. H. A. S. H. T.

OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT

The Life of the Master

By Rev. JOHN WATSON, D.D., "Ian Macaren

W. H. D. M. S. N. G. P.
W. H. D. M. S. N. G. P.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte

By IDA M. TABBELL

The History of the South African War

By A CONAN DOYLE

It is my earnest desire that in many respects
the methods of treatment will be continued as
is now in use in some of the other hospitals for the
same disease.

The Life of Abraham Lincoln

By IDA M. TARRELL

McCLOURE, PHILLIPS & CO.

141-155 East 25th Street, New York

JULY 11, 1897 N.Y.

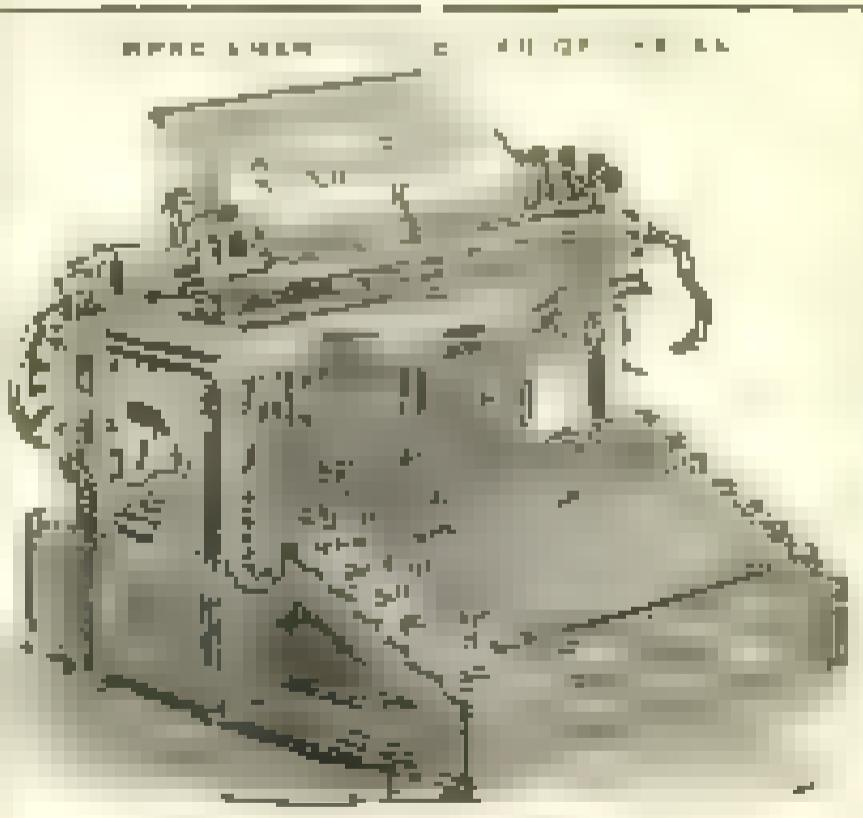
Shortest Line
St. Paul and Minneapolis
and the Northwest
CHICAGO
GREAT

"Maple
Leaf
Route"

WESTERN
RAILWAY

F. H. LORD,
Gen'l Pass & Sub. Ticket Agent
CHICAGO

A VITAL POINT



A TYPEWRITER'S
PRINTING MECHANISM

TYPEWRITER
CARTRIDGE
INK BOTTLE

EASY OPERATION AND
PRACTICAL OPERATION

The Smith..
Premier
Typewriters

7 WEST END, BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. & OTHERS.

ONLY COMPLETE
TYPEWRITERS

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,

Catalogues and Information at Washington Office 50, E. 23rd Street

Please touch on this Magazine & tell us why to advertise.

NATIONAL PRESS CUTTING SERVICE

R·I·P·A·N·S

Henry Rooneke's Bureau of Press Cuttings,
no Fifth Avenue, New York.

Chopra & Co. their Agents in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

Forward news from the International papers.

* * * WRITE FOR TERMS * * *

VISITORS TO CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA..

OF course you expect to go there this Spring. Let me whisper something in your ear. Be sure that the return portion of your ticket reads via the .

Northern Pacific Shasta Route.

Then you will see the grandest mountain scenery in the United States, including Mt. Hood and Mt. Rainier, each more than 14,000 feet high; Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Adams, and others. You will also be privileged to make side trips into the Kootenai Country, where such wonderful new gold discoveries have been made, and in Yellowstone Park, the wonderland not only of the United States, but of the World. Close railroad connection is made at Moscow Station, Portland, for Puget Sound cities and the east, via Northern Pacific.

CHAS. S. SEE,

General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

TWO IMPORTANT BOOKS ON AN ABSORBING QUESTION.

The Trust Problem

By PROF. JEREMIAH W. LEWIS

Corporations and Public Welfare

A collection of all recent articles
dealing with the
problem.

Edited by J. H. Green.
With a foreword by Prof. J. W. Lewis.

MICHAEL PUBLISHERS CO.

141 Broadway - 111 West 23rd Street - New York

Please direct remittances to Michael Publishers Co., New York.

PEOPLE like to read about the great and wonderful country of the Southwest; of its quaint and curious towns, its ancient civilizations, its natural marvels. They like to get accurate information about California and the Pacific Coast. This is because most people want to some day see these things for themselves.



BOOKS
CATALOGUE ISSUED BY THE
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

Southern Pacific Railway,
and will be sent to any passenger
free of charge.



THE BOOK IS ENTITLED

"Through Storyland to Sunset Seas,"



You can get a copy by writing to
S. F. B. MORSE,
General Passenger Agent
Southern Pacific
New Orleans
and sending 10cts, to the post office.



A VOLUME OF 205 PAGES,
WITH 160 ILLUSTRATIONS. . . .

The paper used is FINE PLATE
PAPER, and every typographical de-
tail is artistic. It is a story of what
four people saw on just such a trip as
you would like to make.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

. . RUNS . .

Electric Lighted and Steam Heated Vestibuled Trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis daily.

Through Parlor Cars on day trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Electric Lighted and Steam Heated Vestibuled Trains between Chicago and Omaha and Sioux City daily.

Through Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Coaches between Chicago and Kansas City, Mo.

Only two hours from Chicago to Milwaukee. Seven fast trains each way, daily, with Parlor Car Service.

Solid trains between Chicago and principal points in Northern Wisconsin and the Peninsula of Michigan.

Through Trains with Palace Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Coaches between Chicago and points in Iowa, Minnesota, Southern and Central Dakota.

The finest Dining Cars in the World.

The best Sleeping Cars, Electric Reading Lamps in Berths.

The best and latest type of private Compartment Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars, and Buffet Library Smoking Cars.

Everything First-class. First-class People patronize First-class Lines.

Ticket Agents everywhere sell tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

GEO. H. HEAFFORD,

General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The Fastest and Finest Train in the West . . .



The Overland Limited

TO

UTAH and CALIFORNIA.

FROM 16 TO 20 HOURS
SAVED BY USING

"THE OVERLAND ROUTE."

Double Drawing-Room Pullman Sleepers,
Free Reclining Chair Cars,
Pullman Dining Cars,
Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

Send for Descriptive Pamphlet "42-86,"
folders and other Advertising Matter.
(Mention this publication.)

E. L. LOMAX,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
OMAHA, NEB

Please mention this Magazine when writing to advertisers.



CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

THE P. P. V. LIMITED is one of the finest trains hauled over any railway track in America. It runs daily between Cincinnati and New York, the route from Washington being over the Pennsylvania system. It has every modern convenience and appliance, and the dining-car service has no superior if it has an equal. The railroad is literally buried out of the several mounds. It is ballasted with stone from end to the other; the greater portion is laid with one hundred pound steel rails, and although curves are numerous in the mountain section, the ride is as smooth as down a Western prairie.

One of the most delightful rides in all the country is that through the New River valley. The mountains are bold and rugged to the last degree so far as they go, and in the early spring each variety of green known to the realm of vegetation is seen. With the rains in autumn take on all the range from brown to purple.

These facts should be borne in mind by the traveler between the East and the West.

H. W. FULLER, Genl. Pass. Agent, Washington, D. C.

Warm Weather Requisites

For Go-aways and
Stay-at-homes.

We are showing hosts of things for personal and household uses, especially designed to offset the discomforts of hot weather - Thin Clothing, Mosquito Canopies, Fly Screens, Door and Window Screens, Hammocks, Refrigerators, Water Coolers, and various other articles that assure a full measure of hot-weather comfort

ALSO CONVENiences FOR

CAMP LIFE and COTTAGE; ATHLETIC and SPORTING GOODS,
FISHERMEN'S OUTFITS AND BICYCLERS' WEAR.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Leave BOSTON every Tuesday
Leave CHICAGO every Wednesday
Leave ST. LOUIS every Wednesday

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
TOURIST PARTIES TO
California

Comfortable and Inexpensive



SELECT PARTIES leave Boston every Tuesday via Niagara Falls and Chicago, joining at Denver a similar party, which leaves St. Louis every Wednesday. From Denver the route is over the Scenic Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and through Salt Lake City.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars of a new pattern are used. They are thoroughly comfortable and especially clean, fitted with double windows, high-back seats, carpets, spacious toilet-rooms, and the same character of bedding found in Palace Cars. They are well heated and brilliantly lighted with French gas. Outside they are of the regulation Pullman color, with wide verandas of steel and beaded glass door. Beautifully illustrated books on California and Colorado, with maps, train schedules and complete information can be had from any of the following Burlington Route agents:

E. J. SWORDE
670 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

F. K. DELL
114 Clark Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

W. J. O'NEARA
2007 Washington Street
BOSTON, MASS.

C. D. BAILEY
1005 Penn Building
PITTSBURG, PA.

H. E. HELLER
1012 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

J. G. DELAPLAINE
1005 Locust and Chestnut Streets
ST. LOUIS, MO.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY

GREATEST SOUTHERN SYSTEM.

TO ALL POINTS SOUTH, SOUTHEAST, AND SOUTHWEST.

Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars from New York and Washington to New Orleans, Memphis, Port Tampa, Jacksonville, Augusta, and Intermediate Points—First-Class Day Coaches—Dining Car Service.

Fast Trains for the SOUTH leave Washington Daily at 11:35 A. M., 9:50 P. M., and 10:45 P. M.

Through Tourist car on the 10:45 P. M. Train every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for Texas, Arizona, and California points, without charge.

Direct line to the Summer Resorts in Virginia and the Carolinas and the Winter Resorts of Florida, Gulf Coast, Texas, Mexico, and California.

Direct Through Car Line to and from Asheville, Hot Springs, and other Western North Carolina points—“THE LAND OF THE SKY”

For Map Folders, Resumes, Home Folders, and Books on “ASHEVILLE AND THE BALSAM OUTS” write to—

A. E. THOMPSON, Eastern Passenger Agent, 30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
J. C. HORTON, Passenger Agent, 10 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
L. A. BROWN, General Agent, 100 Calvert St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
W. H. McCLINTOCK, Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

A. J. BARLOWE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
C. A. BURGESS, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio
W. H. TAYLOR, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.

J. M. CULP, Trade Manager.

W. A. TINK, General Passenger Agent,
Montgomery, Ala.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President,

Is the Largest Insurance Company in the World.

The Records of the Insurance Department of the State of New York SHOW THAT The Mutual Life

Has a Larger Premium Income	- - -	(\$39,000,000)
More Insurance in Force	- - -	(\$918,000,000)
A Greater Amount of Assets	- - -	(\$235,000,000)
A Larger Annual Interest Income	- - -	(\$9,000,000)
Writes More New Business	- - -	(\$136,000,000)
And Pays More to Policy-holders	- - -	(\$25,000,000 in 1896)

THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY.

It has paid to Policy-holders since its organization, in 1843, \$437,005,195.29

ROBERT A. GRANNIES, Vice President.

WAGNER COLLECTTE, General Manager. FREDERIC CROMWELL, Treasurer.
JOHN P. LLOYD, Second Vice President. THOMAS MCCLINTOCK, Attorney.
WILLIAM J. KARTON, Secretary.